

The Newport Mercury.

VOL. LXXXVI.

NEWPORT, R. I., SATURDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 18, 1847.

{ NO. 4469.

THE NEWPORT MERCURY
IS PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY MORNING BY
J. H. BARBER & SON.
No. 133 Thames Street.

TERMS—Two Dollars per annum.

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Weekly Almanac.

DECEMBER 1847.	SUN	SUN	MOON	HIGH
	RISES.	SETS.	RISES.	WATER.
18 SATURDAY.	7 32.4	28.3	7.4	40
19 SUNDAY.	7 32.4	28.4	17.5	37
20 MONDAY.	7 32.4	28.5	24.6	35
21 TUESDAY.	7 32.4	28.6	26.7	33
22 WEDNESDAY.	7 32.4	28.7	28.8	31
23 THURSDAY.	7 32.4	28.8	1.9	23
24 FRIDAY.	7 32.4	28.8	3.10	14

FULL MOON 21st day, 4th hour, 35 m. evening.

POST OFFICE Arrangement.

MAILS CLOSE.
PROVIDENCE, Daily, 8 A. M.
BOSTON, do, 8 A. M.
NEW YORK, do, 7 P. M.
FALL RIVER, do, 8 A. M.
WESTPORT, Tuesdays and Fridays, 8 A. M.
NEW BEDFORD, Fridays, 8 A. M.
Office open till 7 P. M.
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MERCHANTS BANK, on Monday afternoon.
NEWPORT EXCHANGE BANK, on Monday evening.
NEWPORT BANK, on Tuesday afternoon.
NEW ENGLAND COMMERCIAL BANK, on Tuesday afternoon.
RHODE ISLAND UNION BANK, on Wednesday morning.
BANK OF RHODE ISLAND, on Thursday afternoon.
TRADERS BANK, on Thursday evening.

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EDWIN WILBUR, Collector.

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Bound volumes of the Scientific American containing 416 pages of choice reading matter and illustrated with more than 300 engravings of new inventions, for sale at the office, Price \$2 75.
Nov. 27.

Cheese, Butter, Lard &c. &c.

35 Casks first quality Cheese,
25 firkins Prime Dairy Butter,
20 Kegs Leaf Lard,
12 Bags (100 lbs.) extra Buckwheat,
40 lbs. grafted Apples; 4 do. Shellbark nuts. Just received and for sale on *Debens' Wharf*, by
HENRY POTTER.

Cedar Shingles.

100,000 S A W E D SOUTHERN CEDAR SHINGLES, a new article. For sale by
GEO. BOWEN & CO.

POET'S CORNER.

THE GIPSY CHILD.

BY ELIZA COOK.

He sprung to life in a crazy tent,
Where the cold wind whistled through many a rent;
Rude was the voice, and rough were the hands,
That soothed his wailings and swathed his hands.
No tissue of gold, no down was there,
No snowy robe for the new born hair.
But the mother wept, and the father smiled,
With heartfelt joy o'er the Gipsy child.
He grows like the young oak, healthy and broad,
With no home but the forest, no bed but the sod;
Half naked he wades in the limpid stream,
Or dances about in the scorching beam.
The dazling glare of the banquet sheen
Hath never fallen on him I ween;
But fragments are spread, and the wood-fire piled,
And sweet is the meal of the Gipsy child.

He wanders at large, while maidens admire
His raven hair, and his eyes of fire;
They mark his cheek's rich tawny hue,
With the deep carnation flushing through;
He laughs aloud, and they cower his teeth,
All pure and white as their own pearl wreath;
And the courtly dame and the dandied mild,
Will turn to gaze on the Gipsy child.
Up with the sun, he is roving along,
Whistling to mimic the blackbird's song.
He wanders at nightfall to startle the owl,
And is baying again to the watch-dog's howl;
His limbs are unshackled, his spirit is bold,
He is free from the evils of fashion and gold;
His dinner is scanty, and his life is wild,
But kings might envy the Gipsy child.

AN EGYPTIAN LADY.—She wore first, a garment of some thin white material, with loose sleeves, embroidered round the edge, hanging over her hands; then a large pair of crimson silk trousers, so long and wide that they entirely concealed her bare feet; then came a garment like the Turkish *antore*, descending to the feet before, hanging in a train behind, opening at the sides, with long sleeves open from the wrist to the elbow, and falling back so as to display those of the dress beneath. This dress was made of crimson damask, and embroidered all round the edge with black braiding, and was confined—not at the waist, but over the hips—with an Indian shawl, wound two or three times round, knotted before. The last garment was a jacket, reaching only to the waist, with half sleeves, made of an exceedingly rich stuff of dark blue silk, embroidered all over, in a running pattern, with gold, and edged with gold braiding and buttons. Three large silver amulet cases, containing charms, were hung over the shawl girdle. The head dress is the prettiest part of the Egyptian costume, and Sofia's was exceedingly rich. Her hair was divided into twenty or thirty small braids hanging over her shoulders, to the end of each of which were affixed three silk cords strung with gold coins of various sizes. Two rows of gold coins, as large as half-crown pieces, laid close together, encircled her forehead; and at each temple depended a cluster of smaller ones, with an agate ornament in the middle. The back of her head was covered with a small Egyptian Fez, ornamented with a large *Cloaks* of solid gold, and bound on by a handkerchief of embroidered crape. She wore two necklaces of large gold coins thickly strung together, and each individual piece of money depending from a massive ornament in the form of a fish; one of these necklaces was long, and the other just encircled her throat; and between them was a string of beads, of Egyptian agates, as large as bird's eggs, and strung together with golden links. Her ear-rings were of gold filigree, in the shape of flowers; and her bracelets, of which she wore several, of massive gold and silver. We computed that she carried about three hundred and fifty pounds on her person, in coins alone, without including her other ornaments.—*Mrs. Romer's Pilgrimage.*

Boston Almanac, for 1848.

THE subscriber respectfully announces to the numerous patrons of this little work, that the number for the ensuing year will be forthcoming at the usual time. The Business Directory has been thoroughly revised and corrected, and there have been other improvements, which it is believed will render the Almanac for 1848 equally as attractive as any of its predecessors. It is intended to give in this number, a complete transcript of all the inscriptions at MOUNT AUBURN, thus giving to the country a record or directory of that interesting city of the dead.
B. B. MUSEY & CO., 29 Cornhill, and TROSBROOK, 82 State Street, are the Publishers.
Boston, Oct. 29, 1847. S. N. DICKINSON.

CAUTION!

GROCERS, DRUGGISTS and others are hereby cautioned against purchasing a spurious imitation of PAUL DE VERE & CO'S FLAVORING EXTRACTS, now being offered by a person named Jacobs, of 502 Pearl st., N. Y. As the trade sold by him for the genuine is calculated to deceive persons who have not seen the original article, this is to give notice that I am the sole proprietor of the genuine Extracts in the U. S. &c. All extracts are counterfeit except sold by me or my agents.
GEORGE RAPHAEL,
Importer of London Mustard, Sauces, Curries, &c.
345 Pearl street, N. Y.
New York, Nov. 10, 1847.

SELECTED TALE.

From *Neal's Saturday Gazette.*

Gertrude Elton; OR THE YOUNG WIDOW.

CHAPTER I.

GERTRUDE ELTON was but eighteen when she became a widow. Her husband was a gentleman of good family and fortune, but the victim of hereditary consumption. He died at Wiesbaden in Germany, whither he had gone for his health, about a month after Gertrude became a mother. I shall not attempt to describe her grief. But as if kept by a sort of fascination to the place, she remained at Wiesbaden for many months.

One morning when she was at the spring a gentleman hastened with unusual civility to procure a glass for her. The next day as she was sitting with her baby, teaching the little thing to crawl for a rose, a card was brought to her with the name of 'BARON ERIC DE SCHOMBERG.'

"Who can it be?" exclaimed Gertrude. "I know of no such noble."
The polite incognito of the medical spring entered and bowing, said in a considerate, thoughtful manner, "If I intrude, lady, I will retire."

Gertrude pleased and flattered by such uncalled for civility and respect, desired him to remain thanking him at the same time for his civility a short time before.

The visit of the Baron lasted half an hour. He was intelligent, kind-hearted and respectful to the verge of chivalry. As he rose to retire, he solicited permission to call again.

"Certainly; I shall be happy to see you whenever you call during my short stay."

The Baron kissed the proffered hand, and with a usual grave, scholastic bow, retired.

Strange to say, within the half hour of the Baron's visit, Gertrude's desire to stay had entirely vanished, for now she wished to depart.

The Baron called the next day, the next, and so on for a week—yet always having the considerate civility to send in his card, that if Gertrude did not wish to see him she might decline. This, however, did not happen, for he was always welcomed by Gertrude. Alone, in a strange land, his kind, his almost fatherly consideration, deeply affected her.

One morning when he entered her private parlor, he heard her say to her maid.

"Jane, have your things and mine ready to start to-morrow!"

"She leaves to-morrow," thought the Baron: "I cannot lose sight of her so soon."

He advanced towards Gertrude with his usual courtesy, and having kissed her hand, said without any embarrassment or confusion.

"Lady, it is but a short time that I have known you; but in that time I have discovered so much sweetness, so much cordiality, and so much fairness in your character, combined with your beauty and grace, that you indeed have captivated me. I would fain know, lady, if you will accept of my estates and become my bride. Perhaps you will think it soon, too soon after the death of your husband, to propose your marrying again; but since I heard you tell your attendant to prepare for immediate departure, I resolved to ask you at once. I am willing to wait a year, or even two, if you wish, but answer me at once."

"Your kindness and attention to a stranger pleases me," replied Gertrude calmly. "I have been flattered by your civility, and feel a great esteem for you. But I cannot marry you. My heart is in the grave of my dearly loved husband. Yet I feel I even married him too young; and now nothing should induce me to marry again, or at least, for years to come. Esteem I feel for you, but not love. I do not wish to hurt your feelings, so let us be friends Eric—friends, but no more."

She gave him her white hand which he pressed ardently to his lips; but his expression lost none of its stately calm as he responded.

"I well understand, lady, the feelings of your heart. I grieve deeply for your resolution, but I shall not press you to alter it. But without impertinence, I wish you to give me a lock of your hair as a keepsake. I shall never marry any but you, and I shall keep this tress as a memory."

Gertrude could not refuse this earnest request so delicately proffered. She esteemed the Baron, and wished to mitigate the pain of a refusal, so she severed a lock

of fair hair from her abundance of sunny curls.

"Farewell, now, lady, for we shall never meet again, I fear."

As Gertrude bade him farewell, Eloise, the baby, crowded and held up a withered rose which the Baron knew to be the one which Gertrude was playing with on the day of his first visit. He gently took it from the infant, and then with his own stately step left the room.

A curious incident occurred during the carnival at Paris. Gertrude, of course did not wish to join in the festivities; and in order to pass about with more freedom, she did not mask and assume the dress of a nun. The hotel in which Gertrude lodged, had a balcony running in front, and one evening Gertrude was sitting there with a favorite spaniel. The favorite ran to the other end of the balcony, and as Gertrude was afraid of losing the little creature, she rose and pursued it. It was dusk, and the balcony was quite long. The little favorite ran on and on—Gertrude called, whistled, and coaxed in vain. At length she saw a tall figure approaching. A stately figure whose face was completely concealed by a black velvet domino. In silence this person caught and returned her dog.

"Could it be! no! yet it must; the retreating bow so like, so precisely Eric's."

It was indeed the Baron. Not a word he spoke, and Gertrude merely curtsied, smiled, and said, "Merci, monsieur.—*Je suis bien obligee.*"

It was too dark to recognize the face even had it been unmasked; but the height and good proportions of the figure, and the stately step, at once struck Gertrude as belonging to the Baron, and impressed her with certainty as to who it was.

CHAPTER II.

Reader! now imagine yourself in an elegantly furnished boudoir, where a young girl about the age of Gertrude when we first introduced her to you, is sitting with a young man some four or five years her senior.

"Dearest Eloise," said he, "you do then love me!"

Her eyes spoke much more than her lips.

"And we shall be married!"

Eloise blushed.

"You consent! you consent! What happiness!"

She continued to gaze at a flower she held in her hand. How wonderful is the intercourse of lovers! Eloise had answered him without speaking, and he understood her better than if she had made an eloquent discourse.

At this moment the door opened, and a lady of a calm, amiable appearance entered. She was about thirty-seven. Her figure was eminently graceful. Her hair still lay over her pure forehead in waves; the curls were there no longer; they were carefully twisted at the back of her head, and she wore a very small, elegant cap. In fact, beheld Gertrude! Her girlish beauty had not fled, but had merged into matronly dignity. She would have been considered by many, more lovely than in her youth.

"Ah! Mrs. Elton," exclaimed the young man, rising. Eloise has answered that question, that important, long deferred question, and entirely to my satisfaction.

"I congratulate you then, Rudolph, for you have found, let me assure you, an excellent wife. I am not proud of Eloise because she is my only daughter, I only do her justice."

"The marriage," said Rudolph, "must at least be put off until next summer. My uncle—"

"What uncle?" exclaimed Gertrude and Eloise.

"Did I never mention my uncle to you?"

"No, never."

"Strange. Well, no matter. When I finished my education, my uncle, who is my only relation and guardian, thought it was best for me to travel. I leisurely wandered over Spain, Italy, France and England, he being my companion and monitor. But when we arrived in America, he said he would remain at Niagara Falls, while I took my tour through the States. If I write to him he will immediately come on, but as he is an artist I know he wished to take the winter scenery about Niagara, and I will not acquaint him with all this until May."

"Is your uncle married?" asked Gertrude.

"No. He has been in love though, as is apparent from his always wearing a locket round his neck containing a tress of fair hair. A withered rose, the gift, no doubt of some white hand, he keeps carefully under a glass on a velvet stand."

CHAPTER III.

The long-wished for May at last arrived; slowly, of course, because it was expected with impatience, but surely; the letter was despatched, and an answer arrived stating that the expected uncle would arrive the day before the wedding. Oh the marriage week! what vexations it brings. One bridesmaid did not want to stand up, 'with that sly, awkward Alfred Norton. It was to hard.' And there was every reason to believe that she would not be bridesmaid at all, but she became amicable again. Then about the wedding cake; Gertrude thought one receipt the best; an acquaintance (a notorious house-keeper,) was sure her receipt was much the better, but this affair was settled. And last, but not least, was a dispute about the wedding costume.—Eloise thought a bonnet became her better than a veil, at which every one cried out.—Rudolph settled that matter by admiring the veil, and declining to express any opinion about the bonnet, so the veil was fixed upon. The day before the wedding they were all assembled in the front drawing-room, Gertrude, the bride, the bridegroom, and the wedding party. A carriage drove to the door—why did Gertrude's heart beat so tumultuously? A firm even step was heard in the hall—what made Gertrude at one moment red, at the next pale? The door opened and the uncle entered.

"Eric!" exclaimed Gertrude, "you here!"

He started, but immediately recovering himself, advanced. "Yes, lady, Eric de Schomberg. I little thought to meet you here!"

In some confusion Gertrude now presented him, 'the Baron de Schomberg, my daughter Eloise—the bride.' "Ah! is it possible! When I last saw you, you were a baby, Eloise," said the Baron. "Uncle Eric! where did you meet Mrs. Elton?" "Mother, I never knew you were acquainted with the Baron de Schomberg."

"How extraordinary cried the first bridesmaid.

"Can it be possible?" exclaimed a second.

"Now you don't say," said a third.

"A singular coincidence," observed Alfred Norton.

"Very," was the concise answer of both grooms-men.

Drawing Gertrude apart from the party, Eric avowed—"Lady, eighteen years ago, when we parted, I thought never to have met you again. I saw you at the carnival, but as you did not appear to recognise me, I did not address you. I have cherished your memory ever since. The locket containing your hair I wear next my heart.—I love none but you, and I have loved you truly. I love you now as truly as ever.—You once refused the offer of my hand; I offer it to you once more. Will you refuse it now?"

Could she refuse it now? No, oh no.—She had a woman's heart and did not refuse the offer of a faithful heart which she felt was all her own.

The next day there was a double wedding.

THE WIFE.

A THRILLING SKETCH.

BY JOHN G. WHITTIER.

She was a beautiful girl when I first saw her. She was standing at the side of her lover at the marriage altar. She was slightly pale—yet ever and anon, as the ceremony proceeded, a faint tinge of crimson crossed her beautiful cheek, like the reflection of a sunset cloud upon the clear waters of a quiet lake. Her lover, as he clasped her hand within his own, gazed on her a few moments with unmingled admiration, and warm and eloquent blood shadowed at intervals his manly forehead and melted in beauty on his lips.

And they gave themselves to one another in the presence of Heaven, and every heart blessed them, as they went their way rejoicing in their love.

Years passed on and I again saw those lovers. They were seated together where the light of sunset stole through the half-closed crimson curtains, lending a richer tint to the delicate carpeting and the exquisite embellishments of the rich and gorgeous apartment. Time had slightly changed them in outward appearance. The girlish buoyancy of the one had indeed given place to the grace of perfect womanhood, and her lips were somewhat paler, and a faint line of care was slightly perceptible on her brow. Her husband's brow, too, was marked somewhat more deeply than his age might warrant; anxiety, and ambition, and pride, had grown over it and left the traces upon it; a silver hue had mingled with the dark in his hair, which had become thin around his temples, almost to baldness. He was reading on his splendid ottoman with his face half hidden in his hand, as if he feared that the deep and troubled thoughts which oppressed him were visible upon his features.

"Edward, you are ill to-night," said his wife in a low, sweet, half inquiring voice, as she laid her hands upon his own.

Indifference from those we love is terrible to the sensitive bosom. It is as if the sun of heaven refused his wonted cheerfulness, and glared upon us with a cold, dim and forbidden glance. It is dreadful to feel that the only being of our love refuses to ask our sympathy—that he broods over the feelings which he scorns or fears to reveal—dreadful to watch the convulsive and the gloomy brow, the indefinable shadows of hidden emotion, the involuntary sight of sorrow in which we are forbidden to participate, and whose character we cannot know. The wife essayed once more.

"Edward," she said, slowly, mildly and affectionately, "the time has been when you were willing to confide your secret joys and sorrows to one who had never, I trust, betrayed your confidence! Why then, my dear Edward, is this cruel reserve? You are troubled, and yet refuse to tell me the cause."

Something of returning tenderness softened for an instant the cold severity of the husband's features, but it passed away, and a bitter smile was his only reply.

Time passed on and the twain was separated from each other. The husband sat gloomy and alone in the damp cell of a dungeon. He had followed ambition as a God, and had failed in a high career. He had mingled with men whom his heart loathed, he had sought out the fierce and wronged spirit of the land, and had breathed into them the madness of revenge. He had drawn his sword against his country; he had fanned rebellion to a flame, and it had been quenched in human blood. He had fallen, miserably fallen, and was doomed to die the death of a traitor.

The door of the dungeon opened, and a light form entered and threw herself into his arms. The softest light of sunset fell upon the pale brow and wasted cheek of his once beautiful wife.

"Edward, my dear Edward," she said, "I have come to save you; I have reached you after a thousand difficulties, and, I thank God, my purpose is nearly executed."

Misfortunes had softened the proud heart of manhood, and as the husband pressed his pale wife to his bosom, a tear trembled on his eyelash.

"I have not deserved this kindness," he murmured in the choked tones of agony.

"Edward," said his wife, in an earnest but faint and low voice, which indicated extreme and fearful debility, "we have not a moment to lose. By an exchange of garments you will be able to pass out unnoticed. Haste or we may be too late. Fear nothing for me. I am a woman, and they will not injure me for my efforts in behalf of a husband dearer than life itself."

"Margaret," said the husband, "you look sadly ill. You cannot breathe the air of this dreadful cell."

"Oh, speak not to me, my dearest Edward," said the devoted woman. "I can endure anything for your sake. Haste, Edward, all will be well," and she aided with a trembling hand to disguise the proud form of her husband in female garb.

"Farewell, my love, my preserver," whispered the husband in the ear of his disguised wife, as the officer sternly reminded the supposed lady, that the time allotted to her visit had expired.

"Farewell! we shall meet again," responded the wife; and the husband passed out unsuspected and escaped the enemies of his life.

They did meet again: the wife and husband; but only as the dead may meet, in the awful communings of another world.—Affection had borne up her exhausted spirit until the last great purposes of her exertions were accomplished in the safety of her husband—and when the bell tolled on the morrow, and the prisoners cell opened the guards found, wrapped in the habiliments of their destined victim, the pale but beautiful corpse of the devoted wife.

THIRTIETH CONGRESS

WASHINGTON, MONDAY, DEC. 13.

SENATE.—The Vice President laid before the Senate the annual report of the Secretary of the Treasury.

On motion of Mr. Breese, 20,000 copies were ordered to be printed.

The Vice President laid before the Senate the report of the Commissioner of the Land Office.

The Vice President laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of War relative to the commerce of the Western Lakes.

On motion, it was resolved that the Committees on the Military and Navy should be increased to seven members each.

On motion of Mr. Sevier, the Senate proceeded to the election of clerk and other officers of the Senate.

All the old officers were elected almost unanimously.

A resolution was adopted that the two Houses elect each a chaplain, who shall be interchanged, as has been the custom.

On motion of Mr. Mangum, the Rev. Mr. Slicer was elected Chaplain for the Senate.

On motion, the Senate then determined to proceed to elect a chairman of the several Standing Committees, and the following were chosen without a ballot:

Foreign Relations, Mr. Sevier; Finance, Mr. Atherton; Commerce, Mr. Dix; Manufactures, Mr. Dickinson; Agriculture, Mr. Sturgeon; Military Affairs, Mr. Cass; Militia, Mr. Rusk; Naval Affairs, Mr. Fairfield; Public Lands, Mr. Breese; Private Land Claims, Mr. Yulee; Indian Affairs, Mr. Atchison; Claims, Mr. Mason; Revolutionary Claims, Mr. Bright; Judiciary Committee, Mr. Ashley; Post Office and Post Roads, Mr. Niles; Roads and Canals, Mr. Hannegan; Pensions, Mr. Johnson, of La.; District of Columbia, Mr. Cameron; Patent and Patent Office, Mr. Westcott; Retrenchment, Mr. Turner; Territories, Mr. Douglass; Public Buildings, Mr. Hunter; Contingent Expenses, Mr. Felch; Printing, Mr. Bradbury; Engrossed Bills, Mr. Downs; Enrolled Bills, Mr. Rusk; Joint Committee on the Library, Mr. Pearce.

On motion of Mr. Mangum, the election of the remaining members of the committees was postponed till to-morrow.

HOUSE.—The Speaker announced the Standing Committees.

The following are some of the most important appointments:

Elections, Mr. R. W. Thompson, of Indiana; Ways and Means, Mr. Vinton, of Ohio; Claims, Mr. Rockwell; Commerce, C. W. Hudson, of Mass.; Public Lands, W. M. Cooke; Foreign Relations, Mr. Webster; Manufactures, Mr. Dickinson; Territories, Mr. Douglass.

WASHINGTON, TUESDAY, DEC. 14.

SENATE.—After filling the Standing Committees, the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE.—Rev. Mr. Garley was chosen Chaplain.

Col. Monroe, of N. Y., presented a petition asking for his seat as a representative, illegally held, as he contends, by Mr. Jackson.

Communications were received from the Treasury Department, on Commerce and Navigation, on the issue of Treasury Notes, &c.

The bill for the relief of Paul Jones's heirs was referred to the Committee on Claims.

WASHINGTON, WEDNESDAY, DEC. 15.

SENATE.—Petitions from New Orleans were presented praying the remission of the duties on Rail Road iron.

A joint resolution to erect a monument on the public grounds at Washington was referred.

Mr. Calhoun offered a resolution to the effect, that to conquer Mexico and hold it, either as a province or to incorporate it into the Union, is inconsistent with the avowed objects of the war and its prosecution, and a departure from the settled policy of the Government, in conflict with its character and genius, and in the end will be subversive of our free and popular institutions; that no line of policy should be adopted for the future prosecution of the war, which may lead to consequences so disastrous. The resolution was ordered to be printed.

HOUSE.—A debate took place on Mr. Vinton's resolution to divide the Committee on Commerce.

A message was received from the President, giving his reasons for withholding his signature to the bill passed at the last session, making an appropriation for the public works in Wisconsin.

Mr. Holmes, of South Carolina, asked leave to introduce resolutions to the effect that it is inexpedient to extinguish the nationality of Mexico, and declaring the expediency of seceding all territory beyond the Rio Grande, on condition that our citizens be allowed free ingress and egress to the provinces of New Mexico and California. And also that our vessels have reciprocal privileges of trade in the ports of Mexico, and that our citizens have the privilege of constructing a railroad to San Diego and other towns in New Mexico and California. Leave was not granted.

WASHINGTON, THURSDAY, DEC. 16.

SENATE.—Mr. Berrien, of Georgia, appeared, was qualified, and took his seat.

Vice President Dallas presented the proceedings of the late meeting in Philadelphia in favor of the war.

Mr. Foote, of Mississippi, announced the death of the late Hon. Jesse Speight, Senator from Mississippi, and delivered an eloquent eulogy upon the character of the deceased. The customary resolutions were offered and adopted, after which the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE.—The House was still debating the President's Message when Mr. Speight's death was announced—whereupon the usual resolutions were adopted, and the House adjourned.

BY THE MAIL.

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.—This document is of great length and precludes us from giving more than an abstract of some of its prominent points.

The Secretary first gives us a statement and estimate of the national finances for the past, present, and following fiscal years, embracing a period of three years, and terminating on the 1st of July, 1849.

The receipts and expenditures for the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1847, were:

From customs,	\$23,747,864 66
Public lands,	2,498,355 20
Miscellaneous sources,	100,570 51
Avails of treasury notes & loans,	26,679,190 45
Total receipts,	\$52,925,980 82
Add balance of the treasury 1st July, 1846,	9,126,429 68
Total means,	\$61,152,429 90
The expenditures during same fiscal year were,	59,451,177 65

Leaving balance in the treasury 1st July, 1847, of

July, 1847, of	\$1,701,251 25
As appears in detail by accompanying statement A.	
The estimated receipts and expenditures for fiscal year ending 30th June, 1848, are	
From customs, first quarter, by actual returns from collectors,	\$11,106,267 41
From customs for 2d, 3d and 4th quarters, as estimated,	19,593,742 52
Total,	\$30,700,000 00
From sales of public lands,	3,000,000 00
From miscellaneous sources,	400,000 00
Total receipts,	\$34,100,000 00
From avails of treasury notes & loans,	6,235,294 55
Total,	\$40,335,294 55
Add balance in the treasury 1st July, 1847,	1,701,251 25
Total means, as estimated,	\$42,036,545 80

The expenditures for these three years are thus stated: the first being actual expenses, and the last two estimated, each year ending 30th June, viz:

1847,	\$59,451,177 65
1848,	58,615,660 00
1849,	55,614,941 00

The estimate for the year ending 30th June, 1849, is made, he informs us, on the presumption that the war may continue until that time.

If the war is continued until the first of July next, and no additional revenue provided by Congress, or received from contributions by Mexico, the Secretary says there will be a deficit of means in the treasury of \$15,729,114. He thinks, however, that an additional revenue of about \$4,500,000 from two sources, viz: a duty on tea and coffee, \$3,000,000, and from a reduction and graduation in the price of public lands, and from the extension of pre-emption rights to settlers on the lands, \$1,500,000.

With regard to the military contributions levied on the people of Mexico, the Secretary is not prepared to give a definite estimate of the amount they may be expected to produce. The export duty on specie from Mexico, however, he thinks ought to yield at least \$500,000 per annum. The duties on imports collected by the Mexican Government have, he says, varied from six to twelve millions of dollars per annum, and with the ports and interior, and the roads in our possession, they ought not to be less, but even greater, in the hands of the United States military authorities.

In view of the uncertainty of the amount of these military contributions, and of the proposed measures for augmenting the revenue by duties on tea and coffee, and increasing the sales of public lands, are not adopted, the Secretary asks for authority to negotiate a loan of eighteen and a half millions of dollars; and if the war be continued for one year from next July, he asks for an additional loan of twenty and a half millions. It is not supposed that more than the first loan will be wanted until the meeting of Congress one year hence, although possibly six millions may be required before that time. Should this be the case, there will be ample time to inform Congress and ask for that amount.

The Secretary remarks on the operation of the Sub-Treasury and the new Tariff, and also draws deductions from the prosperous state of the country, particularly its agricultural and commercial interests, from the export of breadstuffs during the past year.

After an elaborate and detailed statement of the issue of Treasury Notes, and the negotiation of the Government Loan, the building of a new custom house at New Orleans is mentioned, towards which the First Municipality at New Orleans has made a magnificent donation to the United States Government in the shape of a whole public square, on which it is to be erected. The Secretary of the Treasury has accepted the donation, and is about to carry out his trust.

After this comes a chapter on Light-Houses, and a few remarks on the U. S. Coast Survey.

The Warehouse System is also spoken of at length, and the measures stated in detail by which Mr. Walker expects to improve it so as to operate most favorably on the merchants and the business community generally.

The report is accompanied with numerous statistical tables, and winds up with remarks on the benign effects of free trade.

SECRETARY OF WAR'S REPORT.—This document, from the secretary of war, narrating the great achievements of our arms in 1847, is of course very long. To retain what we already possess in Mexico, it is proposed that the regular army, consisting now of 21,523 men, be filled up by recruits to the full limit fixed by law, viz: 28,814 men, exclusive of officers. The number of volunteers already enlisted for the war is reckoned at 20,000. This force, however, is not regarded as sufficient. The Secretary proposes, therefore, to raise ten additional regiments of regular forces for the war; and as even this may not be sufficient, he asks of Congress authority to raise, if necessary, 20,000 additional volunteers.

COL. CHILDS, of the U. S. Army, who distinguished himself in the Florida war, and doing the same in the existing war with Mexico, and whose gallant defence at Puebla for twenty-eight days is so much applauded, had some narrow escapes during the period last referred to. While standing with one hand resting upon his hip, a ball from the enemy passed between his body and arm, tearing his coat; and on another occasion a ball passed through his chapeau, carrying away with it a portion of his hair! These were certainly close shaves.

REPORT FROM THE POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT.—The report, which is published in the *Washington Union* of Saturday night, is not accompanied by the correspondence with the British Post Office authorities, nor does the report itself throw much additional light upon what is known to the public on the subject.

The following paragraphs are extracted from the editorial remarks in the *Union*:

The exposition given of the working of the new law is, upon the whole, eminently gratifying to the friends and advocates of cheap postage. It appears that, during the last fiscal year, ending on the 30th of June last, the public mails were transported over an aggregate distance of 33,887,909 miles, at an expense of \$2,406,848. The aggregate extent of the routes on that day was 153,818 miles, and since that day 8,259 miles of new routes have been put in operation.

The revenues of the department during the last fiscal year, (including the amount appropriated to pay the government postage,) having increased more than thirteen per cent upon the revenues of the last preceding year, amounted to \$3,945,993. The expenditures for the same time were \$3,679,570—being only \$33,677 more than the revenues.

Two of the principal points to which the report invites the attention of Congress are, the law fixing the rates of payment for the various grades of transportation, and the existing position and power of the department in respect to foreign and international postal arrangements. The necessity of further legislation upon both these subjects, in view of existing facts, is demonstrated in the report with so much force and ability, that Congress will doubtless give their favorable attention to its suggestions.

SECRETARY OF THE NAVY'S REPORT.—

The secretary of the navy gives a document of moderate length. During the year it is not believed that more than 8000 men have been in employment at one time, although the act of Aug. 1846 authorized the employment of 10,000.

THE DUEL AT NEWARK.—A duel was fought on Thursday near this city, between a Mr. Valentine, a member of the bar of New York, and William Henry Herbert, Esq., a gentleman residing at a rural place on the bank of the Passaic, about half way between this city and Belleville.

It appears that after their determination to settle a controversy existing between them, the nature of which we have not learned, by a resort to a duel, they repaired to Upper Canada for that purpose. The authorities there getting wind of it, had one or both of them arrested, they then returned and concluded to settle the matter here. The ground selected was near the road leading from Belleville to Broomfield, about a half a mile from the former place, and about two miles from this city. They met on the ground about twelve o'clock, noon, with their respective friends, and after the usual preliminaries had been arranged, they took their stand.

At the first fire, by some oversight, the second of Mr. Valentine not having cocked his pistol, his fire was lost, and Mr. Herbert's did not take effect. At the second fire Mr. Valentine's ball grazed the whisker of Mr. Herbert, but without doing any injury. Mr. Herbert's did not take effect. At the termination of this fire, Mr. Herbert's second proposed a reconciliation, but this was opposed on the part of Mr. Valentine, assigning as one reason that Mr. Herbert had already had two shots to his one.

The parties were again stationed, and at the third fire the ball of Mr. Valentine passed through the lower part of one leg of Mr. Herbert's pantaloons, and just grazing the upper part of his boot or leather gaiter. A reconciliation was then effected, and the parties with their friends separated.

We understand that the whole affair was conducted upon the strictest rules usually adopted on such occasions, and that the conduct of the parties was marked with the utmost coolness and courage.

Mr. Herbert is an Englishman, and Mr. Valentine is also a foreigner. The sending of a challenge and fighting a duel are crimes of a high grade under our laws, and we trust the parties in this case will yet be made to feel their force.—*Newark Eagle*.

SPONTANEOUS COMBUSTION.—A few rods north of the Army on the hill, is a deep hollow or dingle, down the bank of which the waste dirt of the shops (consisting of old woolen rags, and cotton waste partially saturated with oil, particles of iron mixed with the sweepings of the shop, coal dirt, &c.) has from time to time for a long period been thrown, until a large quantity of it has accumulated. This mass of rubbish some six weeks since took fire spontaneously, and has been constantly burning since, notwithstanding the late powerful and heavy rains.

Wednesday being the regular monthly meeting of the "Eagle Co." No. 1, Capt. Tower determined to try his skill with the devouring element. After throwing on to the burning pile vast quantities of water, which seemed to have the effect to concentrate the heat rather than quench it, it burst forth from the uppermost point, ejecting fire, steam and smoke, to a considerable height, giving us a beautiful miniature volcanic eruption. It still continues to burn, bidding defiance to the clouds of heaven and Eagle Co. No. 1. On the bank immediately over the burning pile is a magnificent elm, beneath the shade of which, in bye gone days, many a workman has repaired to refresh himself from the beautiful stream rippling down the bank near by. This burning mass seems to have embraced the roots of the tree (robbing old Sol of his power,) warming it into summer life, expanding its buds almost to bursting, and in all probability will soon cover it with a beautiful foliage.—*Springfield Gazette*.

RECEPTION OF GENERAL TAYLOR.—The New Orleans papers are full of the accounts of the enthusiastic reception given to Gen. Taylor. The whole city made a holiday of the 3d, the day of his arrival.—The steamship in which he arrived was escorted by a fleet of steamboats, which, says the *Picayune*.

Passed up the stream in front of the town as far as Lafayette, where they turned and came down to the wharves in front of the *Place d'Armes*. This part of the pageant was perhaps the most splendid of the whole. There were fourteen large and elegant boats which shared in it, each decked out with every variety of flags and their decks crowded with passengers. The vessels from every land, which at this season crowd our wharves in tiers three deep, were dressed in bunting of various colors and fanciful devices, and the enthusiastic tars on board, not willing to be outdone in testimonies of devotion to the hero of the day, lined the rigging, manned the yards, and swarmed upon the trucks, and they cheered as the Mary Kingsland swept past them, with all the heartiness of American sailors.

About half past 12 o'clock the Mary Kingsland reached the wharf, when the General and his party walked into the *Place d'Armes* between two lines of soldiers, which extended from the wharf to the triumphal arch under which he was to be received by the Mayor on behalf of the city.

The building for the arch has been erected within the last few days, and is about fifty feet square, with one main arch and two smaller ones. The outside of the building and the inside of the arches were covered with evergreen boughs, which were so thickly placed as to form almost a solid mass of verdure. The word "Welcome," in large gilt letters, was placed upon the arch sprung from the roof of the building, while around the sides the memorable names of Buena Vista, Monterey, Palo Alto and Resaca de la Palma, were emblazoned. The whole was surmounted by an immense gilt eagle. A flag staff was erected upon the roof, from which floated the stars and stripes, while smaller flags were hung out from each corner of the building. The whole building was decorated in the finest taste.

The formal reception of the General took place immediately under this magnificent arch. The address of the Mayor and reply of the General were brief.

Gen. Taylor then proceeded to the Cathedral. The bishop, attended by his clergy in rich pontifical robes, awaited the arrival of the old hero, and when he reached the foot of the altar addressed him in some eloquent remarks.

Leaving the church by a side door, the General next appeared before the people mounted upon his famed charger "Old Whitey," as he is familiarly called. Nothing could have given greater satisfaction to every one than the General's ready compliance with the public wish that he should use this favorite horse during the day. As soon as he was recognized the hurrahs of the multitude again went up almost with frenzied enthusiasm. The crowd again pressed close in upon him, and his old horse received many kind and affectionate pats, and the story is that Old Whitey's personal beauty is a good deal impaired by the depredations made on his flowing mane and tail. The procession was now formed as rapidly as possible. It was of immense length, and every way most imposing.

To describe in detail would be idle labor, nor have we space left us to do so.—It was composed agreeably to the programme which we have so often published. The military as usual, exceeded the civic display in brilliancy; but we can recollect no procession in which so large a number of private citizens participated, attached to no particular society or order: The firemen were very conspicuous in the procession, as they ever are when an appeal is made to their public spirit; and they cheered the General as they filed past him, as if their whole soul was in the business. The appearance of the streets through which the procession passed was particularly interesting. The sidewalks were densely crowded, and every window, door and balcony was filled with people. Here the ladies in their brilliant dresses shone preeminent. They joined in the loud and general acclaim, which moved onwards in a deafening roar as the procession advanced and the General was incessantly occupied hat in hand, in acknowledging their presence and smiles. Upon reaching the St. Charles Hotel the General took his station in front upon the colonnade, and there remained till the whole procession moved past. Every inch of room in this vicinity was occupied by the people, and all were struggling to get as near to the General as possible. He wearied not in acknowledging the incessant manifestations of regard. His face was lit up by excitement and beamed with enthusiasm and benevolence. No picture can do justice to his noble features when thus kindled. When the procession had at length filed past, the General stepped forward and addressed his thanks to the officers and marshals of the day, and then withdrew amidst shouts and cheers which seemed to shake the very foundation of the noble pile within whose walls he is now entertained as the city's guest.

Soon after dark the vast St. Charles Hotel became suddenly one blaze of light; every window was brilliantly illuminated from top to bottom, shedding a strong light upon all the surrounding objects, and making the stately pile unusually large. Between the pillars of the colonnade in front of the building were suspended large variegated lanterns under chaplets of live oak. In front of the ladies' parlor was a transparency of the General, in the old brown coat, with the motto—"A little more grape, Capt. Bragg!" In front of the gentlemen's parlor was another transparency of the General, with the words—"I have no reinforcements to give, but Major Bliss and I will support you!" In various parts of the building there were other appropriate transparencies and devices, adding much to the general effect.

The dinner given to the General by the

city took place at 7 o'clock in the evening.

When the toast to Maj. Gen. Zachary Taylor was given, the shouts were most deafening, and given with a degree of enthusiasm evincing the true and honest estimation in which the subject of the sentiment is held. The General rose to reply, and in a few brief remarks returned his thanks for the cordial reception with which he had been greeted. The anxiety to hear the General's remarks was so great that so much confusion was created as to render them perfectly inaudible to the reporter, but those who were fortunate enough to hear, pronounced them appropriate, modest, and in most excellent taste.

On the following day the sword voted to Gen. Taylor by the State of Louisiana was presented by Gov. Johnson. A grand military display graced the occasion and appropriate speeches were made by the Governor and the General.

GEN. TAYLOR'S SWORD.—The sword was manufactured, after designs furnished by Messrs. Hyde & Goodrich, by Messrs. Ames & Co., of Springfield, Mass., and though not the most costly, those gentlemen declare it the finest and most tasteful sword ever made at their manufactory.

The blade is of the finest tempered steel, bearing the motto—"Bis vincent qui se vinct in victoria." The hilt and mountings of the sword are of fine gold; the scabbard is ornamented with a delicate and spirited engraving of each battle, together with National and State devices. The grip is octagonal, composed of alternate facets of richly chased gold and mother of pearl, studded with knobs of gold. The pommel represents the old cocked hat of the Revolution, surmounted by a plume; in the crown is a fine Cairngorm stone. The guard is neatly engraved, presenting a shield covered by the American Eagle, surrounded by the panoply of war. On the shield is the following inscription:—

"Presented by the State of Louisiana to Gen. Z. Taylor, in testimony of the high opinion held by the State of the skill, conduct and judgement shown by him during his military life, but particularly during the battles of Palo Alto, on the 8th, and Resaca de la Palma, on the 9th of May, 1846."

Boston Daily Adc.

THE GALLANT NEW ENGLANDERS.—

We were pleased to meet yesterday with a gallant representative of the noble 9th regiment, in the person of Lieut. Newman, who came over in the Alabama on a leave of absence, on account of a severe wound received at Cherubusco. Lieut. N. belonged to the "Green Mountain Boys," as Capt. Kimball's company of Vermonters were familiarly styled. At Cherubusco he lost his left arm. It was on this occasion that, a report having reached Gen. Scott that the 9th had fallen back, he rode towards the position occupied by Col. Ransom's men—and meeting an aid of Gen. Pearce, eagerly inquired if it was so. "No sir," replied the aid, "the 9th has charged—it has not fallen back." "Then," exclaimed the General, "the day is ours!"—thereby expressing that unbounded confidence in the New England bayonet, which is a favorite sentiment of the hero of Lundey Lane.—*N. O. Delta*.

IRON FENCES.—Iron wire is now used in the construction of fences, the following is a description of the manner in which it is adapted to this purpose:—"The posts are about one half the ordinary size, planted firmly at the distance of ten feet apart, with nine strands of wire drawn tightly through a half-inch auger hole, and tightly plugged at each hole; the wire is of the size of that used for the handle of the Yankee bucket, and to combine them more firm, wire of a lighter description is wound through the middle, which prevents the hogs from separating them and creeping through. The whole expense of this fence does not exceed twenty-five cents per panel of ten feet; and for neatness and durability, cannot be surpassed by anything in timber."

Westminster (Md.) Carol.

OMNIBUSES IN NEW YORK.—We believe there are now nearly or quite four hundred stages or omnibuses in this city. The style of building them has gradually improved ever since their first introduction, about twenty years ago. The one exhibited in the late Fair, belonging to the Crolius or Houston street line, passed the Tribune Office yesterday, drawn by six elegant bays! beautifully and tastefully decorated. We recently passed through the stables of Messrs. Hatfield & Co., the owners of this line, and we were perfectly astonished at the extent of the arrangements. The stables cover no less than 23 lots of ground, and the number of horses was 520! and this is only one of the numerous and extensive lines engaged in the omnibuses of New York.—*Tribune*.

HEAVY DAMAGES FOR SLANDER.—In the Court of Common Pleas for Middlesex, the case of Jennison of Newton, vs. White of Watertown, has been on trial for a day or two past. The plaintiff sued the defendant for damages for slander, in charging him with being a thief. The case was given to the jury yesterday, and after being absent an hour, they returned into Court with a verdict of \$1925 damages for the plaintiff. Boston Traveller.

TO YOUNG MEN.—How, after the duties of the day are over, do you employ your evenings? This is a question of importance. If you have no regular employment, no fixed pursuits to engross your attention and operate as a stimulus to the mind when unemployed, you must of necessity, have many leisure and unoccupied hours—intervals when time will hang heavily on your hands, and suggest the necessity of some means to relieve it of its weight. The very time which is dissipated in idleness without, if devoted to study, enable many a young man to obtain eminence and distinction in some useful art.—*Christian News*.

THE MELANCHOLY DEATH OF DR. WAINWRIGHT, from the bite of a snake, we have already recorded, but the circumstances attending the case are fully set forth in the following from the New York Globe:—

On Thursday afternoon, Dr. Wainwright received from a brother-in-law in Alabama, through one of our packets, a number of rare plants, &c.—the productions of that section of the Union,—and, probably, for the purpose of furnishing a subject for more scientific experiments, a rattlesnake, six feet long was contained in the invoice.

The reptile was securely boxed, but it seems that Dr. W. for the purpose of exhibiting it to some friends in the evening, took the box to the Broadway House, corner of Grand and Broadway, where, knocking off the top, the snake was let loose upon the bar-room floor. Throwing itself into a coil the dangerous creature immediately commenced that low hum, or species of ringing, (not the rattle,) which is peculiar to the species, and seemed inclined to remain quiet; probably the change of climate produced a sort of torpor, and it was repeatedly teased with a stick, without betraying much viciousness. Indeed, one gentleman ventured so far as to raise it with the toe of his boot! escaping unscathed.

After being exposed some twenty minutes to the gaze of those present, Dr. Wainwright attempted to return the snake to the box, and for that purpose, inconsiderately seized the venomous thing with his naked hand! when in an instant, with only the slightest premonitory rattle, the reptile raised his head, threw back his upper jaw, and struck—the fangs entering between the fingers, and fastening on the inside of the ring-finger of the right hand!

Immediate measures were taken to prevent the spread of the poison through the system. The flesh in the neighborhood of the wounded part was cut out, and Dr. Wainwright removed to his house in Crosby street, where other medical and surgical aid was called without delay, and in a few minutes the room was filled with his professional friends, among whom were Drs. Whitaker, Parker and Caldwell, of the Institute.

Energetic means were made use of to counteract the effect of the venom, but unaccountably, all known remedies seemed to be of no avail, and the entire arm commenced swelling most fearfully. At this juncture we are informed that Dr. Wainwright, with much presence of mind, begged to have an amputation of the whole arm performed, but, after consultation, this course was deemed inadvisable, and the victim, enduring the most excruciating agony, continued to sink, and finally expired at half an hour after midnight—the lamp of life going out at last quietly, and with, apparently, no struggle.

The unhappy man seemed to possess his full faculties almost to the last moment, and was perfectly aware of the fate to which he was inevitably hastening. Some fifteen minutes before his decease, turning to a friend who was supporting him, "This is horrible!" said he, as he felt the extreme pain leaving his hand, and the sensation of one slowly creeping up the arm from the seat of the wound—"This is horrible!—to know that death is gradually feeling his way to my vitals! That arm is dead already! and—placing the uninjured hand over his heart—"the destroyer will soon be here!" This acute knowledge of his sure dissolution, which, as a medical man, he must have possessed, could have been nothing else than truly fearful.

The body, after death, presented the usual appearance of decease from the bite of these hideous reptiles, it being frightfully swollen and mottled.

The snake, we believe, was secured by Mr. Martin, the proprietor of the Broadway House, by throwing a net over it, and has been killed.

Dr. Wainwright, we learn, was a native of England, and the son of one of the principal bankers in the British metropolis.—He had been a resident of this city for some years, and had an extensive practice in addition to the position he occupied at the Crosby-street Institute. He was 36 years of age, and has left a wife and two children, with a large circle of friends, to mourn his early and most agonizing death.

SERIOUS ACCIDENT.—On Friday, the 1st inst., a female named Gates, 17 years of age, who was employed in Messrs. Tilden & Hollingsworth's paper mill at Milton, met with a severe accident at that establishment, which came near resulting fatally. We learn that she sat upon a long shaft, while it was in motion, and which is constructed about two feet above the floor. Almost instantly her clothes became wound around the shaft so tightly as to take her round with it, the shaft making several rapid revolutions before the works could be stopped, and the unfortunate girl relieved. It is remarkable how she escaped with her life, as her head was bruised in a shocking manner, and her limbs and different parts of her body were covered with bruises.—The girl is small in stature, and to this fact may be attributed her escape from instant death, for it would have been impossible for a person of ordinary height, to have been carried through so small a space as that between the shaft and floor, in the manner in which she was, and have survived. We learn this morning that the sufferer is in a fair way of recovery. Merc. Journal.

GREAT MORTALITY AT SIERRA LEONE.—The captain of a Sierra Leone vessel, direct from that place, informs us that the yellow fever, and a disease known on this coast by the name of the black vomit, are raging there, cutting down more or less of all classes. They are more fatal, however, among foreigners.

Some idea may be formed of the extent of the plague, from the fact that by order of the Board of Health, five graves are constantly yawning to receive their victims.

Few of the citizens are aware of the number who are buried nightly. This is a precaution to prevent, if possible, the fatal effects of alarm.—*Monrovia Luminary*.

NEWPORT MERCURY.

NEWPORT.

SATURDAY MORNING, DEC. 18, 1847.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS.—This Court commenced its adjourned session in this town on Tuesday morning last, and the following cases have been tried during the week.

STATE VS JOHN BOYLE.—The prisoner was arraigned on an indictment for stealing some time last summer, a gold medal and chain from Herr Alexander, the celebrated necromancer and magician. The jury returned a verdict of guilty and the prisoner was afterwards sentenced by the Court to four months imprisonment in the County Jail, and payment of costs.

THOMAS ESTES VS PETER COOK.—Action for slander. The jury was unable to agree. Papers taken from them.

NICHOLS HARRIS VS HENRY B. HODGES.—Action on the case for damage done to a horse in defendant's stable. Verdict for plaintiff, one hundred dollars damages, and costs.

PETER COOK VS THOMAS ESTES.—Action for slander, (calling plaintiff a thief and liar.) Jury unable to agree and papers taken from them.

PELKO A. CLARKE VS LUTHER BATEMAN.—This was a case under the Lien Law. Verdict for Defendant with costs.

THE MONTH OF DECEMBER thus far, has been one of unusual mildness. Dandelions, Gold-cups, Hearts-ease &c. are in flower in the open fields. The average of the month thus far, (to the 15th,) is 45.57. Last year the average for the same time was 32.77, making a difference of 12 degrees.

The highest point the Mercury has reached is 64, the lowest 28.

CORRECTION.—In the paragraph in our last paper, respecting Capt. Casey, we were led into an error in substituting THOMAS instead of SILAS as the name of this gallant officer.

THE SECOND LECTURE before the Association of Mechanics and Manufacturers, by R. C. Watson, of Boston, was listened to with marked approbation by a numerous auditory on Thursday evening last. We are glad to see these lectures so well attended, especially by the ladies.

THE STEAMER GOVERNOR on her passage from this place to New York, on Monday evening last, was run into by a Schooner, which did considerable damage, and has prevented her from making her regular trips this week.

MR. CAPRON'S DANCING PARTY.—Notwithstanding the unfavorable weather, and the brief notice, Mr. Capron was received on Tuesday evening by a full and fashionable party. Everything passed off in a lively and orderly manner.

The following letter was received by a gentleman of this town from a friend now at Geneva,—it was not intended for publication, but as it presents some new views of the disputes in Switzerland, we have solicited a copy for the benefit of our readers:—

GENEVA, November 11, 1847.

I have waited till now ere I wrote you that events in Switzerland might be sufficiently decided to warrant an accurate report. But complicated in politics the results of movements hitherto are far from being declared, yet I write this evening what I can in time to go by the steamer. It is very difficult to get at the true relations of parties in this country. We think theology—the course of religious opinions is marked—but I am sure the more one studies political history, the more he is at a loss to know what is the real course of truth. Switzerland perhaps in this respect is more difficult than most other countries. It seems at a distance like our own Union, and indeed affords many general resemblances, but its cantons are really more like separate States. The Diet composed of deputies from the several States does not appear to have its powers clearly defined, and the present movement is undoubtedly an instinctive effort to define by acquisition those powers. The original governments, in the cantons now most strongly democratic were exceedingly oligarchical, and not sufficiently imbued with the religion professedly reformed, undoubtedly provoked the revolutions which thro' successive years have ended in very radical constitutions—their presses maintain, that the calling the Jesuits *as an order* into the canton of Lucerne would give the executive power of Switzerland into the hands of that body, since Lucerne being one of the three directing cantons and in its turn having the same men at the head of the cantonal government and of the confederation would really control Switzerland, and in time introduce Jesuitical management into all the States. On the other hand the catholic cantons maintain that the design of the radicals is to control their religious rights and centralize the power of the confederation, giving it especially into the hands of the two great Cantons, Berne and Vaud.—Hence the Sonderbund against which the Diet now directs its forces

Instead of now attempting to decide where is the exact truth, I prefer to regard the present as the collision inevitable in the course of things under some form or other. To show how singularly are the characters—the purest democracy in Switzerland, and perhaps on earth exists in the primitive cantons where the very question of the Sonderbund has been submitted to the actual voting of all the people. Catholicism is there entrenched in democracy. The forces of the parties are unequal, the radicals outnumbering the others—some say ten to one, others seven, but the morale of the soldiers is in the opposite proportion. The radicals have an able General, trained in the wars of Napoleon, and acquainted with every corner of Switzerland, and some of his troops are very determined radicals—but there are very many who go against their convictions, being conserva-

tives in their Cantons and forced to march; and the whole army want that Jacobine fury which was so real an element in the French revolution, and which alone can meet the religious energy of their antagonists—they are said to not to possess the same discipline as the soldiers of the primitive Cantons. On the other hand the Sonderbund will bring to the field, soldiers thoroughly and decidedly catholic, and their priests are constantly exhorting their influence.

With them it is a war of conviction, and in the three primitive cantons the Landsturm which is more than the reserve, being every man that can bear arms, has pledged itself to fight. They are the best disciplined troops in Switzerland, they are deadly marksmen with the rifle of Switz, (a weapon which carries a ball much larger than our musket to a great distance,) are exceedingly hardy and robust, and have all the associations of their wild and thrilling history. The past of those Swiss warriors is absolutely the most interesting of Europe, they, probably of all the country alone preserve the character of ancient times—and they will fight under the old banner which has triumphed so often, the first at Fruburg and Lucerne.—Even should the radicals take these cities, they cannot penetrate to the mountains, and the High Valais has never been conquered. To-night the news has come that Fruburg is invested by thirty thousand and defended by ten thousand men. The troops from Geneva are already in part with the army. I saw the first detachment set out—at first they played the marseillaise, but it was countermanded, and one of the Raude Vaches thrilled painfully the hearts of the spectators, these airs of Switzerland are strangely beautiful, and I know not when music has so affected me—these men were going to fight, not the Austrians nor Savoyards, but their own Swiss, who laid the foundations of the Helvetic confederation when Geneva too was struggling for its independence. I saw the tears gather in the eyes of the Vandois who accompanied me, and I thought sadly that my own land might one day be thus divided.

Nov. 12. I have waited another day ere I closed my letter, but nothing decided has yet arrived, the news that the radicals had taken Fruburg is without foundation—they have commenced indeed hostilities, but on a small scale as yet. A few men have been killed and an unimportant town taken, but the real struggle is yet to take place; the issue of all this is beyond the sagacity of any to determine. Some would undoubtedly say that a crisis is about to come, just as if the world was not through all its ages one great crisis of sin and redemption. Many in Europe say that now we are about to see, first political and then social revolutions, but it is safer to be silent where from first to last, all is entangled and struggling to results far, very far into the future; but of one thing I am more and more convinced, that democracy must triumph in our world whether we like it or not—it is the idea of Christianity and of History and contrary to my expectations, my belief in its final result is strengthened by all I study here.—This is why I believe that whatever be the immediate and seeming issue of the struggle in Switzerland, the principles of democracy under some form must govern.

Time may be needed to be the huge Lucina of History, but in church and state the idea of real democracy will be the last full formed one of earth, when the right divine of kings and the succession of priests to whom neither the Holy Ghost nor genius ever said "go preach!" shall be changed for a majestic kingdom and priesthood of the people—with government necessarily crystallized into some forms of order and strength in each.

NEW USE OF THE DAGUERRETYPE ART.—The Art Union says that M. Brunel a contractor on the Austrian Railroad, from Florence to Pistoja, has a daguerretype picture sent him every evening, of the state of the works of the point where it was taken. Thus he has at the end of every day exact information of the progress of the work at both ends of the line, and of the style in which the building has been conducted.

THE NEW OPERA HOUSE.—We learn that the attendance at the new Opera House in Astor Place, New York, has been but slim since the opening night. The managers have wholly rescinded their rule in regard to free admissions, and have found it necessary to place the press on the same footing that they occupy at the other theatres.

MICHAEL FITZGERALD, was killed at Lawrence, Mass., on Thanksgiving evening, by falling down stairs, while intoxicated, and breaking his neck.

A youth, or to speak in a legal sense, an infant, aged 19 years and 3 months, has applied for a divorce in New York, from his wife, also under age.

WORTHY OF IMITATION.—The Boston Transcript has received \$3 from an unknown person in payment principal and interest, of a balance of some twelve or fifteen years standing, due for that paper! This is an example worthy of imitation.

It is stated that over 20,000 copies of the testimony in the trial of the notorious Res-tell has been sold in New York.

LOWELL ELECTION.—At the Municipal election in Lowell on Monday, JEFFERSON BANCROFT, Esq., the Whig candidate, was chosen by a majority of 61 over three opposing candidates, and by 377 over the Democratic candidate.

A young woman in Cincinnati, (the victim of a villain who ruined her, and then left the city after robbing his landlady, the mother of the young woman, of silver spoons, &c.) became insane at the departure of her seducer and positively refusing all nourishment, died of starvation on Tuesday evening of last week.

WISCONSIN.—There was an election in the city of Milwaukee on the 29th ult. for the choice of Delegates to a Territorial Convention for forming a Constitution for the State of Wisconsin. The result was the choice of six Democrats and one Whig. The Whig elected is Rufus King, by 959 votes. The highest Democratic vote was about 1100.

Reports from the counties show that the Convention is likely to be Democratic by a large majority.

The Milwaukee Sentinel of the 3d inst. says that the members chosen, as far as ascertained, are fourteen Whigs and thirty Democrats. The whole number of delegates to be chosen is 69.

NOVEL SCHEME.—A Mr. Remey, of Brookville, Ind., proposes to construct carriage roads under the beds of rivers, by which he designs to unite towns or cities on opposite sides by making a perfect street from one to the other, running under the water on the bed of the river. This tunnel or street is made of malleable or boiler iron, riveted together in the same manner of steam boilers. The cost is estimated by Mr. R. at about \$200 per foot.

OYSTER SOUP.—Take of water and milk, each three pints, set it on the fire to boil; roll half a pound of crackers or soda biscuit, and add to it one pint of oysters; let it boil until the flavor of the oyster is given to the soup, and the crackers are well swelled, then add salt and pepper to taste, and three pints more of oysters, and a quarter of a pound of fresh butter; put some crackers in the tureen and pour the soup over. A sprinkling of cayenne pepper is by some considered an improvement.

A SOLEMN ANNIVERSARY.—It was one year on Monday night last, since the noble packet ship Thomas P. Cope, of this port, went to the bottom of the Atlantic amid the hissing flames that had enveloped her noble timbers. A wealthy gentleman of this city, one of the rescued passengers on board at the time of this frightful wreck at sea, celebrated the anniversary of his deliverance, by a feast, to which he invited as guests all the survivors of the wreck—poor as well as rich—to be found in Philadelphia. A minister of the Mariner's Bethel was also invited, and religious exercises, appropriate to the occasion, both preceded and closed the conviviality. Apart from the novelty of the celebration, a more solemn scene was, perhaps, never witnessed. *Philadelphia Bulletin.*

George Miller, a Broker of this City, who has been accused of forging the signature of Mr. Belknap, on notes to a large amount, returned here yesterday.—As we stated on the 7th inst., the whole matter will be judicially investigated. *Boston Advertiser.*

A PANTHER KILLED IN NORTH CAROLINA.—We are informed that during last month, Mr. Wm. Rowe, who lives on Slocumb's Creek in this county, placed his bear trap near a pen in which was a live hog, and on going to it one morning with his gun, found his trap gone, but on making search, found that a male Panther had been caught by it, and that he had carried it some 100 yards, when the grappling became hitched to a tree, the *varmint* could go no further. When Mr. R. came up with the panther, he found him in no good humor and fearing to encounter him alone, he sloped and soon returned with his two brothers. One of them immediately leveled his gun and killed him. He was very large, measuring 7 feet from snout to tail and 14 inches across his breast—the largest panther supposed ever to have been caught in this section. The trap caught him by the foot, and he had broken out nearly all his teeth in attempting to make his escape. *Nashburnian.*

ONE OF THE SEVEN SLEEPERS.—A day or two since a Rip Van Winkle conductor on the Auburn and Syracuse Railroad was left at Auburn by the cars which went East at 7 A. M., he being at the time in the utmost part of the land of Nod. We understand that the train which thus went without its regular conductor arrived for once in due season. So much for heaving a Jonah overboard.—*Rochester Republican.*

BEDS IN INDIA.—A person would imagine that every body is very fidgety at night, and rolls and tosses about a great deal in the very hot weather. To render ourselves more comfortable at such times, we have a number of pillows of all shapes and sizes, and hardness scattered about the bed. At one roll you lay your leg on one and your arm on another, and then you turn over to the other side, and then throwing your feet on to one pillow, you hold another fast under your arm; that won't do, and you roll over on your back, with one pillow under your knee and another under each arm, and so on through the night.—"I assure you," says Mr. Ackland, "that however absurd it may appear, this multiplicity of pillows is a very great comfort on very hot nights, although when you awake you certainly often find yourself and them in very funny positions."—*Athenaeum.*

GRATITUDE OF MR. FORREST.—It is stated that Mr. Forrest has presented to his well-tried and faithful friend, James V. Wagner, of Baltimore, a magnificent carriage and pair of horses. When this young tragedian was but a boy, and beginning to carve out his future greatness, Mr. Wagner was his most ardent and devoted friend, and has so continued from that period to the present.—*N. Y. Atlas.*

A company is to be formed in New Haven for lighting the city with gas.

The value of shipping in the United States is estimated \$120,000,000.

Waltzing is all the rage in Boston in the fashionable soirees.

BRIGHTON MARKET, MONDAY, DEC. 13, 1847.

(Reported for the Boston Daily Advertiser.)

At market 950 Beef Cattle, 270 Stores, 4700 Sheep, and 1450 Swine.

PRICES.
Beef Cattle.—We quote to correspond with last week; Extra 6 25; first quality 5 50 a 6; second 4 75 a 5; third 3 50 a 4 50.
Working Oxen.—Sales at \$75, \$82, and 100.
Store Yearlings, \$7 a \$10; two years old \$12 a 20; three year old \$24 a \$38.
Sheep.—Sales at 75c, \$1, 1.33, 1.58, 1.92 & 2.25.
Sows.—4 1/2 and 6 1/2 for Sows, 5 1/2 for Barrows; At retail from 5 to 6 1/2c.

SPECIAL NOTICES.
HISTORICAL LECTURES.—Subject of to-morrow evening's Lecture at the Mill street Church. *Luther's Personal Quarters.* Service commences at 6 1/2 o'clock.

SALE.—The 'Ladies Convocation Society' of Zion Church, will hold a sale of Fancy and Useful Articles, on THURSDAY EVENING, and the following day and evening of 23d and 24th of December, at the house lately occupied by Mr. Wm. G. Cozzens.

A FEW MORE LEFT.—Our fair readers, who are about purchasing Muffs, will please refer to the advertisement of Messrs. Parker & Weaver, No. 2 Oak Row, who have a few splendid ones left.

PROOF! PROOF! PROOF!—Rev. J. L. Turner, Protestant Methodist Minister, says, in a letter to Dr. Jayne, dated Albion, Erie county, Pennsylvania, Oct. 9th, 1845. Mrs. Turner has been afflicted with *Dyspepsia* and *Sick Headache* for about five years, which continued to grow more and more, so that it is my opinion that one more trial of it would have closed her mortal career.—She took four bottles of your Vermifuge, and one box of Sensitive Pills, and by the blessing of God accompanying the means, she is cured of her affliction. We had tried all the physicians, far and near, to no effect, until we used your medicine. We gave the Vermifuge to our children for worms, and it had a good effect. I have taken pains to send to Erie for your medicines for some time, and they have effected so many cures, that we want you to appoint an agent here.
Yours, J. L. TURNER, Methodist Protestant Minister.
Prepared only by Dr. J. C. Jayne, Philadelphia, and sold on agency in Newport, by Dr. R. R. Hazard.

MARRIAGES.
In this town on Sunday last, by the Rev. Mr. Whitcomb, Mr. Joseph Watson to Miss Mary L. daughter of Mr. William Nasson, all of this place. In Little Compton, Nov. 29th, by the Rev. Mr. Beane, Mr. George H. Peckham, of Middle-town, to Miss Mary W. daughter of Mr. Parson Brown, of Ledyard, Cayuga Co., N. York.

In Providence, on the 13th inst., by Rev. J. B. Davis, Rev. DANIEL W. CARE, of Jamestown, to Mrs. SUSAN E. SHERMAN, of South Kingstown.

DEATHS.
In this town, on Saturday afternoon last, GEORGE W. son of Mr. George W. Stanhope, in the 2d year of his age.

In this town on the 8th inst. of scarlet fever, MARY STANTON, second daughter of Joseph I. Barker, Esq., of Middletown, aged 9 years and 2 months.

In this town, yesterday afternoon, very suddenly, Mr. JAMES M. TELL, aged about 51 years. In South Kingstown, Nov. 27th, JOHN CRAWELL, in the 81st year of his age, formerly of this town. At Fiverton, on the 21st, suddenly, Mrs. SARAH BATEMAN, wife of William Bateman, Esq., in the 73d year of her age. At Richmond on the 6th inst. JOHN OLNEY, Esq., late a member of the Senate of this State, aged 45 years. In Little Compton, 9th inst., Miss LYDIA WELCH, aged 91 years, 6m. and 13 days, the eldest inhabitant of that town, and a descendant of the 6th generation, from Wm. Wilbor, of Portsmouth, R. I.; 3d inst. MARY TOMPKINS, wife of Uriah Tompkins, aged 80 years, 2 months and 5 days, a descendant of the 4th generation from John Taylor, of this town; 14th ult., WILLIAM BARRY, aged 73 years, 1 month, and 14 days, a descendant of the 4th generation, from Wm. Bailey formerly of Rhode Island.

In Providence, on Sunday evening 5th inst., GEORGE HAWES, aged 75 years; 13th, Mr. DEXTER INNES, in his 65th year. A New York on Sunday last, Ex-Chancellor KIER, aged 85 years. His disease was general debility.

MERCURY MARINE LIST.
PORT OF NEWPORT.

ARRIVED.
SATURDAY, Dec. 11.

Brig Eagle, Mayhew, fm Baltimore for Boston, Sloopa Rienzi, Durfee, fm Providence for New York; Vigilant, Heath, fm do for do.

Brig Sch'r Canton, Willing, New Orleans. SUNDAY, Dec. 12.

Sch'r January, Robbins, fm Wilmington for Kingston; Splendid, Doyle, fm New York for Boston; Gaspee, Hamilton, fm do for do; Fortune, Ellwell, fm do for Bath; Effort, Wood, fm do for Salem; Time, fm do for do.

Brig Mary Ellen, Sturtevant, fm Bath. TUESDAY, Dec. 14.

Sch'r Glendon, Lovett, fm Boston for N. York; J. Silliman, Coleman, fm Boston for Norfolk; Catherine Wilcox, Jones, fm Providence for New York.

WEDNESDAY, Dec. 15.

Sch'r John Adams, Cross, fm Provincetown. THURSDAY, Dec. 16.

Sch'r Dispatch, Atwood, fm Virginia for Boston; Ceres, Smith, fm St. Jago de Cuba for do.

FRIDAY, Dec. 17.

Brig Albattross, Cochran, fm Philadelphia for Boston. SATURDAY, Dec. 18.

Sch'r Barque Charles Devens, (new) Bailey, New Orleans. Passengers—Mr. Charles Cozzens, Lady and two daughters, Mr. William Townsend, and Mr. George Slocum, all of this place, and one steerage passenger.

Notice.

WILLIAM NEWTON, respectfully gives notice to all his customers having accounts at his Store, (No. 150 Thames-st.) that their bills will be ready and presented on the first day of January, 1848, for payment, and it is confidently expected that every one will respond to this call and cheerfully pay up.

All persons having demands are requested to call at the same time and receive their pay. He thanks his numerous customers for all past favors at the old stand, and solicits a continuance at the same place. [Dec. 18, 1847.—3w.]

Court of Probate, Little Compton, Dec. 13th, 1847.
AN Instrument in writing purporting to be the last Will and Testament of

WILLIAM BAILEY, late of Little Compton, dec., was presented to this Court by James H. Bailey, sole Executor therein named, for Probate, and for Letters Testamentary thereon. The same is read, received and referred for consideration to a Court of Probate to be held at the Office of the Clerk of Probate, in said Little Compton, on Monday the 10th day of January next, at 1 o'clock, P. M., and that due notice be given by advertisement for 3 successive weeks, in the *Newport Mercury*, that all persons interested may appear at said time and place and be heard. OTIS WILBOR, Probate Clerk.

Rhode Island Union Bank.
THE Stockholders of this Bank are hereby notified that their Annual Meeting for the election of Directors will be held at the Banking Room on TUESDAY, the 4th of January, 1848, at 11 o'clock, A. M.

They are also notified that a semi-annual dividend has been declared, payable on and after January 1st, 1848. R. P. LEE, Cashier. Newport, Dec. 18, 1847.

BUTTER & CHEESE of the best Dairies, for sale by WILLIAM NEWTON, 150 Thames street. Dec. 18.]

TO LET.
A TWO STORY DWELLING HOUSE, with out-buildings, and about 10 Acres of first rate land, situated on the Swamp road, about half a mile from Purgatory Beach. It will be let for one or more years, and possession given either immediately or on the 25th of March, as may best suit the tenant. JOHN BARKER. Middletown, Dec. 18.

GRAHAM FLOUR, for sale by WILLIAM NEWTON, 150 Thames street. Dec. 18.

POLTED MEAL, for sale by WILLIAM NEWTON, 150 Thames street. Dec. 18.

PRESENTS for CHRISTMAS & NEW YEARS.

ELIOT'S Annuals and other Fancy and useful Books, being a variety of more than 100 kinds. Also, rich and handsome editions of the book of Common Prayer, Family and Pocket Bibles, a variety of modern Games, and Fancy Articles generally. The above with Dress Goods, and other articles of Dry Goods, for sale at

JAMES HAMMOND'S. Dec. 18, 1847.

W. B. & E. J. SWAN, FASHIONABLE TAILORS, No. 88 THAMES STREET.

GARMENTS cut and made in the most fashionable style. Broadcloths, Cassimeres, Vestings, Ready Made Clothing, Trimmings, &c. &c., constantly on hand. Dec. 11.

At a Court of Probate, of the town of Newport, holden Dec. 6, 1847.

AN Instrument in writing purporting to be the last Will and Testament of

JOHN CAHOONE, of said Newport, but late residing in New York, dec., was presented by Margaret L. Cahoon, sole Executrix therein named, for Probate, and for Letters Testamentary thereon. The same is read, received and referred for consideration to a Court of Probate to be held at the Town Hall in Newport on the first Monday in January next, at 9 o'clock, A. M., and that due notice be given by advertisement for three successive weeks in the *Newport Mercury*, that all persons interested, may appear at said time and place and be heard. B. B. HOWLAND, Probate Clerk.

At a Court of Probate, of the town of Newport, holden Dec. 6, 1847.

AN Instrument in writing purporting to be the last Will and Testament of

ELIZABETH PHILLIPS CARR, late of said Newport, single woman, dec., was presented to this Court by Eliza Carr, sole Executrix therein named, for Probate and for letters testamentary thereon. The same is read, received and referred for consideration to a Court of Probate to be held at the Town Hall in Newport on the first Monday of January next, at 9 o'clock, A. M., and that due notice be given thereby by Advertisement in the *Newport Mercury*, for three successive weeks, that all persons interested may appear at said time and place and be heard. B. B. HOWLAND, Probate Clerk.

STATE OF RHODE ISLAND AND PROVIDENCE PLANTATIONS.
In General Assembly, October Session, 1847.

UPON the petition of James Shaw and others, citizens of the county of Newport, praying for reasons therein stated, that the act entitled "an act to regulate the location of wind-mills" may be so changed as to apply to wind-mills erected after the passage of said act: *Resolved*, that said petition be, and the same is hereby continued to the next session; and in the meantime, notice be given of the pendency thereof, by publishing this vote, for three weeks previous to said session, in one of the Newspapers printed in the town of Newport. True copy—witness, HENRY BOWEN, Sec'y. Dec. 11.

P. MOREY has Superb Linen Cambric Hdkfs for \$1, which cannot be surpassed in quality for the same price at any store in town, and so down to 8 cents. Mark the quality and size. [Dec. 11.]

WINE.—800 Bottles old Maderia, Sherry and Port Wines, selected from choice stocks. Also, fine old Pale Otard Brandy, for sale by WILLIAM NEWTON, 150 Thames-st. Dec. 18.

STOCK AT AUCTION.

ON MONDAY, Dec. 20th, at 10 o'clock, A. M., will be sold at Public Auction, on the Gardner Farm, next north of Mr. Seth Bateman's,

15 COWS, 6 Oxen, 1 Horse, 1 Colt, 390 bushels of Corn, 15 tons of Hay, Farming Utensils and other articles. Sales positive. Conditions at Sale. Dec. 11.] M. HALL, Auctioneer.

Pews at Auction.

Will be sold at Public Auction on SATURDAY, January 1st, 1848, at 10 o'clock, A. M., at the 2d Baptist Meeting House:—

All the Pews in said House on which the taxes shall remain unpaid on said day. By order of the Corporation. Dec. 11, 1847.] W. M. STEVENS, Treasurer. MILTON HALL, Auctioneer.

TO ALL LOVERS OF PURE & FRAGRANT

William Newton, 150 THAMES ST., NEWPORT, R. I.

AGENT FOR THE CANTON & PEKIN TEA COMPANY

OF NEW YORK.

THIS Company, although it cannot boast of being "The oldest Tea Establishment in America," does claim to have sold during the two years of its existence, more good, pure, and unadulterated Tea, and at lower prices, than any other similar establishment in the United States.

The following is a list of their retail prices, which will be found to be nearly the same as those of similar Companies. The only difference they claim is in the quality of the Teas.

GREENS.	per lb.	BLACKS.	per lb.
Young Hyson	\$0.50	Good	\$0.42
Good	\$0.50	Good	\$0.42
Fine	\$0.50	No. 1	\$0.50
No. 2, Fragrant	\$0.75	No. 2	\$0.62
No. 3, Very fine	\$1.00	Finest	\$0.75
Silver Leaf	1.25	Pouchong	
Golden Chop	1.25	Fragrant, various prices	
Hyson		Fine Congo	do.
Good	\$0.50	Oolong	
Fine	\$0.50	Fine	\$0.50
Very fine	\$0.75	Very fine	\$0.75
Extra Fragrant	\$1.00	Extra fine	\$1.00
Hyson Skin		Ningyoung	
Good	\$0.50	Good	\$0.42
Very fine	\$0.75	Fine	\$0.50
Extra Fragrant	\$1.00	Very fine	\$0.62
Imperial		Extra fine	\$0.75
Good	\$0.75	English Breakfast Tea	
Very fine	\$1.00	Very rich Pekoe tea	
Extra fine	\$1.25	vored	\$0.75
Gunpowder		Pine Orange Pekoe	\$0.62
Good	\$0.75	Pink Pekoe Flowers	\$1.00
Fine	\$1.00	Houqua or finest Bl'	
Extra fine	\$1.25	Tea imported	\$1.00

The Teas mentioned in the above catalogue are put up in Quarter, Half and Pound Packages, made perfectly air tight, and warranted to be well worth the price marked on the labels; if they are not found to be so, they can be returned at any time and the money will be refunded.

The Canton and Pekin Tea Company, although not the "exclusive vendors" of the justly celebrated "Houqua Mixture," can still accommodate their customers with it, at a price and of a quality which

1848
AMERICAN ALMANAC.

A periodical not surpassed for its great variety of valuable and useful information.

—ALSO—
The Farmer's & Rhode Island Almanacs.

For sale at

James Hammond's

Nov. 20.

Charles Devens, Jr.

COAL DEALER.

DEVENS' WHARE.

NEWPORT, R. I.

Red Ash and Canal COAL of the best quality

constantly on hand, and for sale as low as can

be bought in Newport.

HARDWARE.

THE SUBSCRIBER having purchased the

stock of R. P. LEE, informs his friends

and the public that he intends keeping an assortment

of such articles as are usually kept in a hardware

store, which he will sell as reasonable as can be

purchased in the place. A. H. STEVENS.

Sept 18 96 Thames-st.

North Kingstown Bank.

At the annual meeting of the Stockholders of

the North Kingstown Bank, the following persons

were elected Directors:—

Jonathan Reynolds, Jeffrey Davis, Pardon T.

Hammond, Joseph C. Sanford, Jeremiah G. Chad-

sey, William G. Hammond, Ezbou Sanford,

Nicholas Spink, William Browning, Eliphalet

Young, Alfred Updike, John J. Reynolds, Horatio

N. Reynolds, Abel S. Baker, Henry R. Reynolds.

And at a subsequent meeting of the Directors

Jonathan Reynolds, Esq. was re-elected President

of said Bank. P. T. HAMMOND, Cashier.

Wickford, Nov. 15, 1847.—3w.

NEW GOODS.

FOR

CLOAKS & DRESSES.

AND OTHER

WINTER GOODS,

Just received and for sale at

JAMES HAMMOND'S.

Highly Important

TO ECONOMISTS,

AND THE

Clothes-Wearing part of the

Community in General.

—DECIDED BARGAINS IN—

READY MADE

CLOTHING

Are now offered at the Great

OREGON

CLOTHING Ware-house.

—

HAVING just been replenished with a New

and extensive assortment of Fashionable

Ready-Made Clothing of every description, adapted

expressly to the

Fall & Winter Trade,

This establishment, so well patronized by our

Citizens and also by Strangers for the past year,

still continues to hold out great inducements to

the purchasers of ready made Clothing, it being

acknowledged, by all candid men, to be the only

Emporium of Fashion and Low

—Prices.—

Where garments of every description may be

found, possessing every requisite a garment should

have to look easy graceful and dignified.

THIS stock comprises every Fashionable Gar-

ment, manufactured of the best Foreign and Do-

mestic Fabric, consisting of a great variety of

CLOAKS

or Men & Boys, of all qualities, and at all prices

OVER COATS

of Beaver and Broad Cloths, cut in the latest and

most fashionable style. The assortment is very

large, and will be sold at prices to suit the fancy

and also the purse. Call and look at them.

SACK COATS.

Our assortment of Sacks was never larger than

at present, consisting of Beavers, Broad-cloths,

and Tweeds of every grade.

PILOT COATS.

A very serviceable article to all those who are

exposed to the weather.

PANTALOONS.

A large and complete assortment of Pants of every

description, consisting of black and blue broad

cloth, black and dark mixed Cassimeres,

sandy plaid and striped Vestings, Kentucky Jeans

and all, &c. &c.

VESTES.

An entire new lot of Silk and Satin, Bombazine,

Italian Cloth, Valencia and Marsais Vests. Also

double and single breasted Broadcloth and Cassi-

mere, and a great many others too numerous to

mention.

SEAMEN'S CLOTHING,

Of every description, such as Oil Jackets and

Pants, Reefing Jackets, Flannel Shirts and Draw-

ers, Gurnsey Frocks, Russian Caps, Tar Hats, &c.

HATS AND CAPS

Of the latest styles, and at the

lowest prices.

—ALSO—Collars, Bosoms, Shirts, Handker-

chiefs, Gloves, Suspenders, Cravats, Stocks,

Smoking Caps, Umbrellas, Trunks, Valises, Car-

pet bags, and all other articles usually kept in a

general furnishing and out-fitting establishment.

Please call and examine for yourselves at the

OREGON

Clothing Warehouse!!

Corner of Thames & Franklin Streets.

J. M. & S. HAMMETT, Proprietors.

October 9, 1847.

FOR SALE.

THE Vacant Lot on Touro street, corner of

School street, and nearly opposite the Jew's

magazine. For terms apply to

JOHN F. TOWNSEND.

Newport, Sept. 4, 1847.

—THE—
CLOTHING ESTABLISHMENT
IN BOSTON!

For years the First and ONLY HOUSE which

has adhered to that Popular System of

LOW PRICES

For Gentlemen's Clothing,

is that widely known and universally celebrated

CLOTHING EMPORIUM,

OAK HALL,

GEO. W. SIMMONS, Proprietor.

The excellence of the plan which he originally

designed, and which has been by him so

successfully prosecuted, is not only

APPRECIATED BY THE PUBLIC,

but to some extent,

Approved by the Trade—at least so far as the

imitations lately introduced give evidence of

their approbation of the only true and

perfect system, which

ENSURES TO BUYERS

Every description of

Gentlemen's Clothing,

at the

Lowest Scale of Prices!!

The Elegant display of Goods at

SIMMONS' OAK HALL,

Embracing the latest Importations from

LONDON and PARIS,

Are manufactured under his own personal super-

intendence and direction; and affords to Gen-

tlemen who would save upon old prices, full

30 to 40 per cent.

in the purchase of a good Suit of Clothes,

WELL OUT AND WELL MADE,

a complete opportunity of selecting from the lar-

gest Stock Every Variety of

Elegant Clothing:

—AND—

DRESS GOODS,

Now in the United States,

And which may be had by

Citizens & Strangers.

—In addition to—

SUPERB ASSORTMENT

OF

Children's Clothing,

AT

LOWER RATES

Than can be purchased at any other establish-

ment on the face of the Globe, and at

PRICES LESS

Than ever before offered, even at

Simmons'.

P. S.—Wholesale Traders, look to this. Thou-

sands of dozens of Coats, Pants, Vests, and

Furnishing GOODS Cheap.

Entrance at No. 32

OAK HALL,

Nos. 32, 34, 36, and 38 Ann Street,

Near the head of Merchants' Row

BOSTON.

Oct. 16, 1847.—3m.

Marine and Fire Insurance.

THE American Insurance Company, Provid-

ence R. I., continue to insure against LOSS

OR DAMAGE BY FIRE, on Cotton, Woollen

and other Manufactures, Buildings, and Merchan-

dise, and also against MARINE RISKS on favor-

able terms. The capital stock

\$150,000

ALL PAID IN, AND WELL INVESTED.

DIRECTORS ELECTED JUNE 9, 1847.

William Rhodes, Robert R. Stafford, Amos D.

Smith, Resolved Waterman, Shubert Hutchins,

Ebeneser Kelly, Nathaniel Bishop, George S.

Rathbone, Caleb Harris, T. D. Bowen, Walker

Humphrey, Allen O. Peck, and Samuel B. To-

bey.

Persons wishing for Insurance are re-

quested to direct their applications, (which should

be accompanied with a particular description of

the property,) per mail, to the President or Sec-

retary of the Company, and the same will meet

with prompt attention.

Applications for Insurance may be made in

Newport to GEORGE BOWEN, Agent.

ALLEN O. PECK, President.

WALKER HUMPHREY, Secretary.

American Insurance Co.'s

Office, June 9, 1847.

HOMESpun FLANNELS.—About 10 pieces

of red old fashioned unbleached, for sale at a

reduced price, by W. C. COZZENS & CO.

Nov. 20.

Red Twilled Flannel.

At an unusually low price. For sale by

E. W. LAWTON & SON.

Nov. 12.

Norman's Shoe Store.

IF I had not seen your AD-

VERTISEMENT, I should not

have known you had such splen-

did articles for sale.

The above assertion has often been made, and

not wishing to deprive my fellow citi-

zens of knowledge useful to themselves and

their children, I will, from time to time, notify

the addition I intend making frequently to my

stock of Goods, consisting at present of a large

assortment of Men's Water Proof thick Boots—

sewed & pegged, Men and Boys common thick

Boots, Men's nice calf sewed & pegged Boots, Lad-

ies' nice Buskins, and Gaiter Boots, Men's Wo-

men and Children's RUBBERS, &c. &c. It is

my purpose to make No. 95 Thames street, the

fashionable depot of articles in my line, in fact

has already assumed to a considerable extent that

character, and if the people of Newport, and

towns contiguous, wish to have, at a reasonable

price, Boots and Shoes equal in style to any found

in New York or Boston, they had better patron-

ize the above establishment, the proprietor of

which attaches his name herewith.

Nov. 6.] GEORGE H. NORMAN.

HOSIERY.—Real nice Winter Hosiery for La-

dies—all colors. Men's nice yarn knit Hose

and half do, for sale cheap by

WM. C. COZZENS & CO.

Nov. 20.]

MUFFS.—A good assortment at low prices, by

WM. C. COZZENS & CO.,

Nov. 20.]

WINTER ARRANGEMENT
FOR NEW YORK.

The steamboat GOVERN-

OR, Capt. W. Brown, will

leave Fall River on Mon-

days, Wednesdays and Fri-

days, and New York on Tuesdays, Thursdays and

Saturdays, connecting with the Bradford, Durfee

either way, at Fall River.

Cabin fare between Providence and New York

\$4; deck \$3. Berths and state rooms can be se-

cured on board the Bradford, Durfee.

Rates of freight the same as other railroad and

steamer routes.

The Governor leaves Long Wharf, New-

port, for New York about 9 o'clock.

FRESH GROCERIES.

Just received and for sale by WM. NEWTON, at

No. 156 Thames street.

REMNANT CALICOES for Comfortable at 6

cents per yard. Also a very cheap calico at

8 cents, for sale by

WM. C. COZZENS & CO.

Nov. 20.]

Housekeeping Goods.

FOR SALE AT 1564 THAMES STREET, BY

James H. Hammett.

BLANKETS, COUNTERPANES, BROWN &

WHITE LINEN TABLE COVERS, WOOLLEN

AND COTTON DO. DO. S. S. BROWN

LINEN, DAMASK, LINEN NAPKINS,

LINEN DOLLARS, WHITE LINENS,

SCOTCH DIAPER, CRASH, TUCK-

INGS, CHINTZ, &c. &c.

WOOLEN YARN.

NICE WOOLEN YARN, for sale by

M. SESSIONS,

162 Thames street.

Sept. 18.]

KNIT HOSIERY.

THE greatest variety of Knit Hosiery of every

description from the smallest child to the

largest man's, for sale at

H. SESSIONS

No. 162, Thames-st.

July 24.

COLOGNE.—Best German, French & American

Colognes, and a variety of handkerchiefs per-

fumed at

R. R. HAZARD'S.

WATER TWIST BLEACHED COTTON.—

One case of these very superior bleached

cotton Sheetings, just received. Also one case of

fine linen fold bleached cotton, in short pieces and

at reduced prices, by

WM. C. COZZENS & CO.

Nov. 20.]

CARPETING.—Yard wide handsome Carpet-

ing 2s per yd.; do do all wool, 3s do, for sale

by

WM. C. COZZENS & CO.

Nov. 20.]

TO LET.

And immediate possession given.

The dwelling House, situ-

ated in Clark street, recently

occupied by the late Miss Sil-

ly Dillon.

—ALSO, the whole or part of the House